







## DANIELS PLANS PROGRAM OF EXPERIMENT

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A broad plan, which will include provision for great central laboratory, will be proposed as one of the first tasks to be undertaken by the new civilian

Mr. Daniels said that Congress probably would be asked for "something big" in the way of appropriations to establish and operate the laboratory.

Back from his conference at Orange, N. J., with Thomas A. Edison, who is to head the advisory board, Mr. Daniels announced that he would have a statement to make today. He indicated that it might include at least a partial list of the noted inventors and technical experts who will be asked to make up the board. Several besides Mr. Edison are understood to

He informally consented to serve. A letter on the subject from Mr. Edison was expected at the department today.

Since the most pressing problem is to develop adequate gasoline motors for hydro-aeroplanes and oil engines for submarines, officials consider it likely that Orville Wright, one of the inventors of the aeroplane and a designer of hydro-aeroplanes, and Simon Lake, designer of submarine, will be called upon when a dozen or more submarines are now being built for the government, certainly would be on the list of advisers.

Among the others suggested are Charles F. Smith, electrical engineer and inventor, Hudson, N. Y., and

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The Place to Pass Your Restful Hour  
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A Boat Every 30 Minutes  
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**THE BIG ATTRACTIONS**  
Spend your idle hours at NAN-  
TUCKET BEACH, the land of fun  
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**All Kinds of Times**  
**for All Kinds of People.**  
**PARAGON PARK**  
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# THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PROTEST

Here is the first publication in America of the full text of the Austrian protest to the United States on the sale of arms and munitions of war to the allies.

The text has been published in Vienna, but has been withheld by the Washington administration. It has been stated that publication of the protest would be made when the reply of the United States was sent.

Special cable to the Boston American.

VIENNA, July 17.—Following is the full official text of the protest by the Dual Empire of Austria-Hungary to the United States government against the continued exportation of American munitions to the allies.

Special attention of the Austro-Hungarian government has from the beginning been drawn to the marked consequences of the fact that for a considerable time in the past there has been between the United States and England and her allies a continued traffic in war material, carried on on a large scale. While both Austria-Hungary and Germany have been completely excluded from the American markets.

Although the Austro-Hungarian government is perfectly convinced that the attitude observed by the American government in this connection has been inspired solely by a desire to maintain the strictest neutrality and to keep within the regulations set forth by existing international treaties, the question arises whether the situation which has arisen out of the war doubtless without any intention on the part of the American government is not of such a nature that the real intentions of the Washington government have been as a matter of fact frustrated and even reversed.

NEW MEASURES NEEDED.

If this question is answered in the affirmative, and in the view of the Austro-Hungarian government it must undoubtedly so be answered, another question arises directly from it, viz., whether it is not possible and, indeed, necessary that measures be taken to ensure that the desire of the American government to observe strict impartiality toward all belligerent parties shall be satisfied.

The Austro-Hungarian govern-

ment without hesitation and without reservation, answers this question also in the affirmative. All authorities the subject of international law maintain that a neutral government is not permitted to allow unhindered traffic in contraband of war if such traffic is of such kind or reaches such proportions as to compromise the neutrality of the government in question.

On whatever basis of scientific criteria the supposed legitimacy of contraband traffic be found to rest, nevertheless, he concluded that export of war material from the United States such as is taking place during the present war is not in conformity with the practice of strict neutrality.

SHOULD STOP EXPORTS.

It follows equally that there is no reason whatever why the right can be denied to the American government to put an end to this flagrant and formidable export of war material by the prohibition of such exports more particularly in view of the fact that it is well known that only one of the belligerent parties can take advantage of this export.

The American government can in no way be blamed if it exerts an admitted right and decides to pass a special act with a view to maintaining its position in conformity with the claims of international law.

As regards the possible objection, that notwithstanding the willingness of American traders to furnish supplies to Austria-Hungary as well as to England and her allies, the United States, owing to the conditions of war, cannot be able to carry on trade with Austria-Hungary and Germany, it may be pointed out that the government of the United States is well able to deal with this objection.

It would, for instance, be quite possible for the United States to supply the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of food and raw materials will be stopped if legal traffic in these articles between America and the



VOL. 1.

BOSTON, 17 LUGLIO, 1915.



NO. 22.

## Altro consiglio di guerra. L'Austria e il suo Re agli Estremi.

### Lotte Feroaci Nella Notte

Ecco in parte il testo del bollettino italiano: "In val Canonica, il nemico, passando dalle città di Veneclero e Brissio, ha attaccato con forze le nostre posizioni vicino il punto dove Garibaldi prese rifugio. Respingemmo i nemici e formammo un buon numero di prigionieri. Occupammo due passi importanti alla distanza di 3,000 metri. Nelle Caniche, il nemico, avanguardie della nebbia, ci attaccò la notte del 14 luglio tra il ponte di Coglian e Pizzo Avonino, perdendo 32 uomini. Sull'Isola non c'è nulla

Si è appreso che un importante consiglio di guerra fu tenuto dagli Austriaci a Toblach, il 12 luglio e si decise di mobilitare tutta la popolazione civile dell'Austria Ungheria, e di rafforzare le fortificazioni intorno a Klagenfurt e Gratz, poiché fin dall'occupazione di Palarego da parte degli italiani, le linee di comunicazione austriache si trovano in gran pericolo. L'idea Nazionale dice che l'imperatore Francesco Giuseppe è stato obbligato, a causa delle sue condizioni mentali, di rinunciare di nuovo. Il nemico fa degli attacchi e provoca una bombardata con i suoi cannoni da grosso calibro, ma non ha ottenuto alcun successo.

central powers of Europe is not permitted.

MORAL REWARD.

The American government, if disposed to act in this sense, would not only be following the traditions of protection of the full trade by sea, which have always been respected in America, but would at the same time reap great moral reward by restraining the criminal efforts of the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany to utilize hunger as their ally.

Austria-Hungary, therefore, taking into consideration the excellent relations which have always existed between American and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, makes this entirely friendly appeal to the government of the United States, asking the government to reconsider in the light of explanations set forth, the attitude it has hitherto observed in regard to this most important matter.

REPLY TO AUSTRIA WILL BE REFUSAL

OF ARMS EMBARGO

By International News Service. WASHINGTON, July 17.—The United States will send a note to Austria informing her that the view of this government is that she has no right to demand the cessation or even abridgement of the right of citizens of the United States to sell munitions of war to the enemy.

It has been already determined by the State Department that the reply to Austria and Germany should make a protest with respect to this government as formulated at the beginning of the war by the State Department.

That position, it is believed in the department was framed by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, when he was Secretary of the department. The statement said:

In the first place it should be understood that sending a citizen of the United States to sell to a belligerent government or its agent any article or commodity which he pleases, He is not prohibited by this by any rule of international law, by any treaty provisions or by any statute of the United States. It makes no difference whether the articles sold are exclusively for war purposes, such as fire arms, explosives, etc., or are food stuffs, clothing, hospital supplies, for the use of the army or navy of the belligerent.

Furthermore, neutral government is not compelled by international treaty, or by statute to prevent these sales to a belligerent.

Such sales therefore by American citizens do not in the least affect the neutrality of the United States.

The State Department, however, is allowed to act as advising all foreign nations that contraband supplies from the United States is always subject to seizure by the enemy of the purchasing government.

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### Altri 2 Passi Conquistati

Roma, 17 giugno.—E' ufficialmente annunziato un altro successo delle truppe italiane, che hanno invaso l'Austria, all'ovest del lago di Garda. Gli Italiani hanno occupato due altri importanti passi in val Canonica, nella parte occidentale del Trentino.

Nelle Caniche, italiani e austriaci combattono ferocemente nella nebbia.

Altre, sulle alte creste e fra i dirupi. Sull'Isola, gli austriaci attaccano con i loro grossi cannoni, al fine di arrestare la metodica avanzata italiana.

By FREDERICK WERNER, Special Correspondent of the International News Service.

BERLIN, July 17.—By Wireles.—The Berlin Municipal Council today passed without debate an ordinance providing for the issue of a loan of 228,000,000 marks (\$17,000,000).

The Overseas News Agency issued the following statement today in reference to Germany's condition: "The Municipal Council of Berlin passed without debate an ordinance providing for the issue of a loan of 228,000,000 marks. Rumors that German banking specialists informed Emperor William that the nation's financial strength was exhausted and that Germany would be unable to endure a second winter campaign are completely and absolutely nonsense by the best authorities, who say that the fact that Germany's financial condition is excellent and that the country will be able to hold out longer than any of the allies."

HAPPY FAMILIES

Are spending their vacations at the attractive places advertised in the "HAPPY FAMILIES" section of the Boston AMERICAN. Make your reservation and write for accommodations.

### WASHINGTON, July 17.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, is reported to have advised his government to make some concessions to protests of the United States against the continuance of the seizure of American ships and cargoes and the blockading of neutral ports by the British.

The British Ambassador's action is believed today to have been directly prompted by the declared purpose of American business men whose cargoes have been taken to urge the President to greater haste in determining redress for unwarranted seizure of the products of British warships.

COMES AS SURPRISE.

The suggestion that Congress be called in special session to act on this matter is thought likely to have influenced Sir Cecil Spring-Rice in his action, which comes as a surprise after months of seeming British inactivity in American protests.

How far the British Ambassador may have been influenced by the attitude of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to have Secretary of State Lansing suggest a regulation of the food blockade on Germany to end the submarine war is not known.

The fact that the British Ambassador was inspired to suggest a modification of the food blockade on Germany is regarded in some circles as awakening on the part of the British diplomatic representatives the widely expanding impression that the United States is equally capable of violations of international and treaty stipulations, though escaping responsibility for the damage done by German submarines that have aroused indignation throughout the United States.

SEIZURES CONDEMNED.

The British representative is said to have indicated to his government in plain language the determination of President Wilson to censure the demands that he will shortly make in a note to England in terms no less positive than those he has repeatedly employed in his protests to Germany. It is believed the British Ambassador pointed out the expediency of some compromise adjusting some of the issues that lie between his government and the United States as a result of the seizure of German ships and cargoes and the closing to the United States of the central districts of the Baltic countries, whose attitude toward the belligerents is the same as that of the United States.

### WARSHIP, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, IS REPORTED TO HAVE ADVISED HIS GOVERNMENT TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS TO PROTESTS OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF THE SEIZURE OF AMERICAN SHIPS AND CARGOES AND THE BLOCKADING OF NEUTRAL PORTS BY THE BRITISH.

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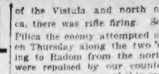
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You push—he twists. You turn—he is your hole in solid oak. Mr. Punch is an automatic drill. You place the drill point and push. This is one of the very clever, time and labor saving devices known to our Tool Department. For home use and for the mechanic, Mr. Punch will be found a "friend in need." Price, complete with eight drill points ranging 5-16 to 1/2 inch of an inch.

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—By—

# **JESS WILLARD**

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No boy or girl should attempt to take up running  
as a sport or exercise until they read what Willard  
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*An Astonishing  
Attack on 'Frivolous'  
War Nurses, by  
Lady Warwick*

*"The butterfly sisterhood who seek sensation and gossip,  
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Dragged from Death  
to Slavery*

*Missionary's story of terrible outrages during massacres in  
Persia, when the prettiest women were saved for the harems.*

*Flying Men Who Spy  
Through Death Showers*

*How Italy's Priceless Art Treasures  
Are Being Protected from War*

*Curing Little Cripples With  
Mirrors and Tooth Brushes*

*All Exclusively in  
TOMORROW'S*

# **Sunday American**















Tea or  
Coffee  
**ICED**

## Krazy Kat

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## KABIBBLE

**KABARET**

**THE DENTIST**

HE IS REALLY NOT A SOLDIER,  
"MET HIS DRILL, DRILL, DRILL",  
HIS HEART IS KIND, YET HAS THE NERVE  
TO KILL, KILL, KILL!

*—Hans Sachs—*

## THE DINGBAT FAMILY

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**Very Thoughtful on the Part of the Maid**



## ABIE THE AGENT

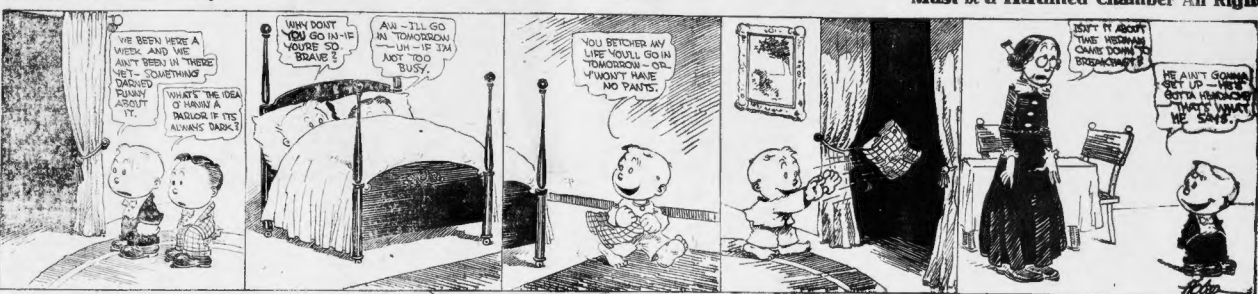
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### What Would They Do If They Were Disagreeing?

## JERRY ON THE JOE

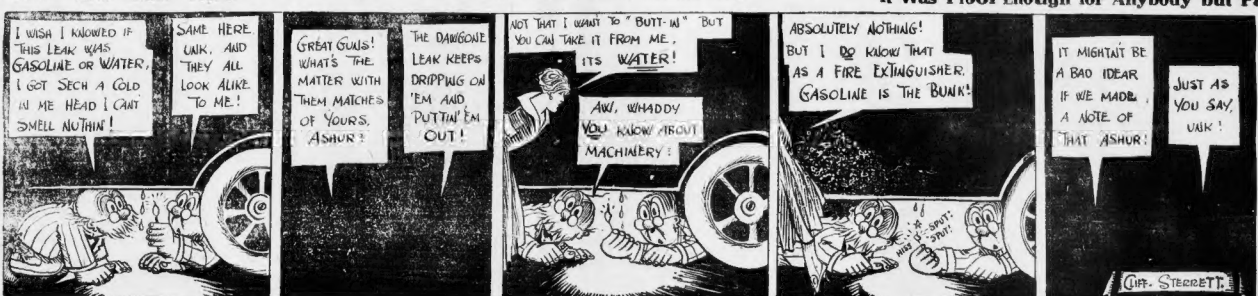
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### Must Be a Haunted Chamber All Right

## FOLEY AND HER PALS

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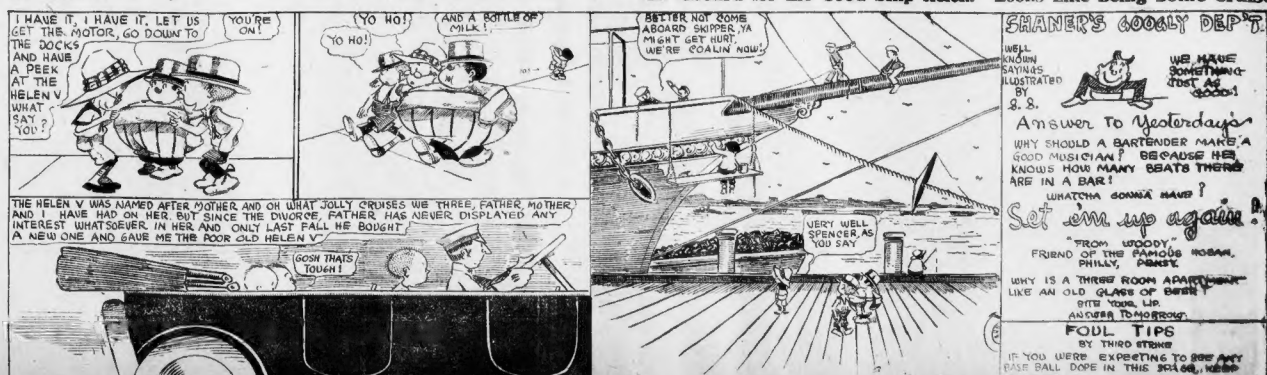


## It Was Proof Enough for Anybody but Pa

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### All Aboard for the Good Ship Helen. Looks Like Being Some Cruise











## Boston American Editorial Columns

### One-Sided Diplomacy Produces a Grave Crisis

FOR the moment, without forgetting Germany and the Lusitania, let us consider Great Britain and the packing house products of the West, and the cotton of our Southern States.

It is perfectly true that the sacrifice of human life, especially if that sacrifice appears wanton, properly arouses national resentment, and demands more speedy reparation than any injury done to property alone.

But the President is pressing his demands for reparation for the American lives lost on the Lusitania with vigor and insistence. He has declared that the United States government will "not omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and employment."

In pursuance of this declared purpose of the President the diplomatic correspondence with Germany over its interference with the rights of American ships and American citizens is proceeding in an orderly manner, and happily without acrimony on either side.

#### BUT WHAT ABOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHTS ON THE OCEAN OF THE SHIPS AND CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES?

A nation should be sufficiently equipped in its diplomatic establishment to defend its rights against more than one aggressor at a time. Mr. Bryan, who was supposed to be a dilatory factor in the State Department, has been gone some weeks. But so far as the British encroachments on our maritime rights are concerned nothing is heard from Washington save the unofficial announcement that a "sharp note" is in preparation—which announcement is officially contradicted the next day.

There are now tied up in British prize courts more than \$14,000,000 worth of packers' products, mostly consigned to neutral ports. Thirty ships have been held up. Many of these cleared before the British Order in Council of October 29. That order, in itself, was in violation of international law as it stood before this anarchistic war. But even the ships that should have been free from the operation of the illegal order are held.

On mere suspicion that the ultimate destination of these food cargoes may be Germany they are seized, though consigned to Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Again a flat denial of the right of the United States to trade with neutrals.

Compensation promised by Great Britain is long delayed, not forthcoming in most cases at all, and in the few in which it is proffered it is found grossly inadequate.

The packers declare that unless Great Britain voluntarily, or as a result of pressure from our government, abandons what is in effect a piratical seizure of their shipments to neutral governments, they will be forced to abandon all effort to continue trade with neutral countries.

Such action, if forced upon the packers, would create widespread distress in all agricultural sections of the United States. It would limit the foreign demand for our foodstuffs to England and her allies alone, with the result of overproduction, falling prices and poverty in the farming and stock-raising sections of the Union.

But the South suffers even more keenly from the British denial of our maritime rights than any other section. With nearly 5,000,000 bales of cotton of last year's crop in storage, the planters hear that the available European markets are glutted. The new crop, near at hand, will force down the price, already lower than in years. What that price may be will be fixed by Great Britain, whose agents determine what indemnity to pay for cotton cargoes seized.

British statesmen profess to see the injustice done by the embargo they have placed upon cotton. But they insist that cotton is as vital to Germany's armies as food to her population. A charge for one 42-centimeter gun requires a bale of 500 pounds of cotton. A million pounds a day scarcely meets the requirements of the German artillery. Nearly 730,000 bales per year would be required for military purposes alone but for the British blockade.

While insisting that this purpose for which the cotton is employed makes it contraband, the British, admitting the illegality of their seizures of cotton ships consigned to neutral ports, promise some plan of reparation to American shippers which will keep cotton out of Germany, and at the same time respect our rights.

But the nation still waits for the details of the plan, the South faces beggary and starvation, and the administration still goes on exchanging notes with Germany over an issue vastly less important to the welfare of the nation than the British aggressions that are ignored.

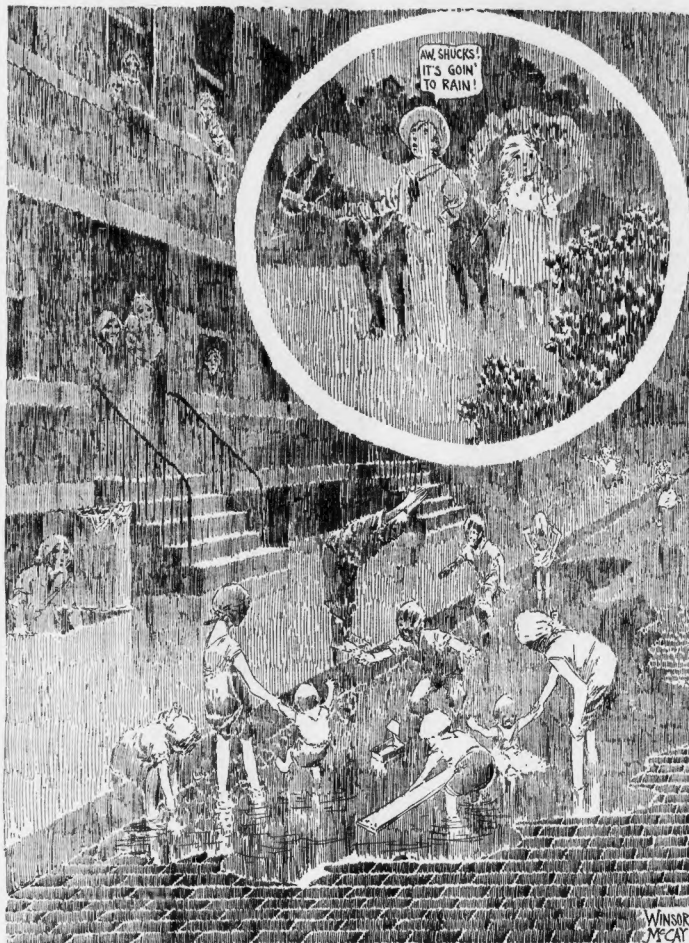
It is not too much to say that were England our enemy she could not, except for naval raids along our seaboard, inflict on the people of this nation greater injury than will be done by persistence in her interference with our lawful trade with neutral nations.

## OUR FIRST DUTY IS TO MAINTAIN PEACE; OUR NEXT DUTY IS TO *PREPARE* FOR WAR

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

### "THE OLE SWIMMIN' HOLE"

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In the Country It Has All the Delights That Riley Poetically Described. In the City a Gutter and a Rainstorm Combine to Provide It, and It Furnishes the Tenement Children With About All the Fun They Get Out of a Pathetically Barren Childhood

Because of this situation representatives of the interests involved are flocking to Washington. The packers are there already. Great delegations from the cotton States will be there today. Representatives of the copper producers and the livestock interests will soon add their complaints. And it is most significant that the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary seizes this occasion to present a mild note calling attention to the possibility that British interference with our trade with Germany and neutral countries might be checked by the suggestion that unless it were checked we might also suspend trade with Great Britain.

The situation is a grave one—grave to the producing interests of our country and grave in its possibilities of international complication. It would not exist in its present gravity had the administration, with wide vision and prudent foresight, held to the code of action formulated by Mr. Hearst:

"IMMUNITY FOR NEUTRAL SHIPS AND CARGOES, INVIOLENT FOR NEUTRAL RIGHTS MUST BE CONCEDED AND MAINTAINED BOTH BY GERMANY AND ENGLAND; BY TEUTONS AND ALIES ALIKE; MUST BE DEMANDED AND ENFORCED BY THE UNITED STATES; OR BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER NEUTRAL POWERS."

It is not too late to return to this clear and straightforward pathway between warring interests. The words and acts which are not to be omitted in bringing Germany to a realization of her responsibilities to neutrals must not longer be omitted in the case of England. We must seek to "MAINTAIN ALL OUR RIGHTS, AND ONLY OUR RIGHTS."

If there is any diplomatic ability and any constructive statesmanship in Washington, those rights can surely be maintained against all encroachments without any further steps along the path that leads down into Europe's slaughter pit.

### Inklings and Thinkings

—By Wex Jones

Life's mysteries: Tonics.

Massachusetts man has produced a blue pig. Not announced what he produced it on, but it was probably Medford rum.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel de Conny were Mr. John Johnson (Plover), Mr. James Jenks (Motorcycle), Mr. William Wilks (Bicycle), Mr. Henry Hinks (Roller Skates), Mr. Hiram Honk (Shoes), Mr. J. Snoots (Wheelbarrow), and Mr. Rufus Neck (Patrol Wagon).

You've probably noticed something like this in the Summer resort days.

### Innocent of Any Crime, Accused of No Crime, a Young Girl Has for Nine Long Months Been Kept a Prisoner in Boston.

And, to Make a Deplorable Situation Worse, Her Baby Is Locked Up with Her—We Purpose to Print the Story in the Sunday American, with Pictures, and We Hope the Publication Will Make Certain Important Gentlemen as Thoroughly Ashamed of Themselves as We Feel They Ought to Be.

For nine long months a young woman guilty of no crime—and accused of no crime—has been held a prisoner in the city of Boston.

An innocent young woman—we repeat that she is not even accused of wrong-doing—is legally held in restraint in this big city and has been so held for almost a year.

Poor, dependent, a baby at her breast, far from home and kindred, the plight of this innocent young victim of official muddleheadedness is one the recital of which would bring tears from the eyes of a wooden image.

"Lifers" in the penitentiaries have been pardoned, bank wreckers have been released on bail, all manner of things have happened since Government placed this innocent but unfortunate in one of its ten thousand coops nine months ago. And she is there today, with a little prospect of immediate release as there appeared to be yesterday.

How a great government can thus inflict a cruel wrong upon a helpless individual, without great riches or powerful friends to say in detail in tomorrow's Sunday AMERICAN. The Sunday AMERICAN will print ALL the names and ALL the facts which should accompany such an important publication. It will publish a picture of the unhappy young woman, and another picture showing some of the deplorable conditions which surround her.

We today direct your attention to this remarkable story and deplorable case because we hope it will attract the attention not only of New England but of the entire country. And we desire particularly to emphasize the fact that the scene of this act of injustice is NOT Siberia, but the United States; NOT one of the Western or Southern States, but New England. This innocent young woman and her miserable prison are HERE IN THE CITY OF BOSTON; and unless we mistake the temper of our people, ANOTHER Sunday's AMERICAN will tell the story of her release.

Calling attention to the more remarkable features of the Sunday AMERICAN for tomorrow, it has seemed wise to begin by saying these few words on behalf of a friendless and long-suffering girl, and yet we are not prepared to say that hers will be the most important story in the Sunday AMERICAN.

In a LARGE way, the "big" story in the Sunday AMERICAN is Mr. Julian Hawthorne's account of an interview with John Hays Hammond, Jr., at his home in Gloucester.

In finance, in engineering, in politics, John Hays Hammond has been a famous name for almost a generation. Lately we have begun to read about John Hays Hammond, Junior, the inventor of a wonderful torpedo boat directed from shore by wireless.

Proud to have been one of the first publications in the United States to direct public attention to the young genius of Gloucester, the AMERICAN was delighted the other day to find his name in the list of American inventors whom Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department has asked to consider the question of our national defenses.

Mr. Hawthorne, whose contributions to the Sunday AMERICAN have long been perhaps the most distinctive features of New England's favorite Sunday newspaper, set out for Gloucester to have a talk with the young man.

The AMERICAN, its friends and readers will agree, is no in the habit of drawing the long bow. Without qualification, therefore, we declare this Study of John Hays Hammond, Jr., and consideration of his Wonderful Contribution to our National Defenses to be not only the most important but in many ways the most interesting paper Mr. Julian Hawthorne has yet placed before his large and constantly growing circle of readers.

In all the squabble that is going on concerning the apparently deplorable condition of Boston's tenements—evident in the miserable condition of important city streets—the AMERICAN has had its attention directed to the fact that among the unhappy victims of official incapacity (or whatever else it may be) are the children of the tenements.

Two hundred thousand children of Boston are being deprived of what belongs to them because the "Mayor says" this, the honorable City "Councilors say" that, and the gentlemen of the "Finance Commission say" something else.

To the great shame of the officials responsible—we shall not attempt to identify them—the Sunday AMERICAN will tell the story, too, in the sincere and earnest hope that publication of the facts, ALL the facts, and nothing but the facts, may stir somebody, or everybody, to give the little people what belongs to them.

The Sunday American will also have a word to say about Huntington Avenue, and the famous Huntington Avenue Improvement Association. We recommend this "expose" to every business man on the Avenue, and to everybody in Boston who does not know that, within an almost incredibly short space of time, Huntington Avenue has become one of the most important high-class business thoroughfares in New England.

We observe, however, that July is more than half gone, and that, at last, the heat of Summer is upon us.

"And," our young friends may say, not entirely without reason, "the summer is not the time to move or to move reading. We have other things to do; places to visit, friends to go out with, vacations to be planning."

"Very well," we shall say to those who thus protest, "VERY well. You MAY not care to be informed that, in the best way you can, of an innocent girl and her infant are locked up in Boston cruelly and most unjustly; you MAY not be interested, NOW, in what another young New Englander is doing for the protection of our country against possible invasion; but nevertheless, if you have but TEN MINUTES of your Sunday to give to reading, there is ONE page of the Sunday AMERICAN you cannot afford NOT to study."

Reference is made, as our readers will have anticipated, to the EDITORIAL page of the Sunday AMERICAN.

The SUBJECT of the Sunday editorial is "Half Way on the Road of 1915."

The message is intended for the young. We know no SURE way to get it before them than to recommend it to the careful consideration of their fathers and mothers.

Speaking of Prohibition, "Mr. Dooley" advises:—  
"Dhrink an' be merry, for tomorrah ye'll be dhry!"

Hearst's Magazine

"Mr. Dooley's" side-splitting humor  
exclusively in Hearst's Magazine.